

Affiant:
Kenneth C Saccardo: a man
25 Tapper Street
Ludlow, Vermont

Respondents:

Lauren Fierman, Superintendent of Two Rivers Supervisory Union
609 VT Route 103 South
Ludlow, Vermont

Paul Orzechowski, Two Rivers Supervisory Union Board-Chair, Ludlow Mount Holly Unified Union School
District Board Member
Ludlow, Vermont

Joseph Fromberger, Green Mountain Unified School District Board-Chair, Two Rivers Supervisory Union
Board-Vice Chair
Andover, Vermont

Rick Alexander, Green Mountain Unified School District Board-Member
Chester, Vermont

Dan Buckley, Ludlow Mount Holly Unified Union School District Board-Member
Ludlow, Vermont

David Venter, Ludlow Mount Holly Unified Union School District Board-Member
Mount Holly, Vermont

Wayne Wheelock, Green Mountain Unified School District Board-Member
Baltimore, Vermont

Dear Ms. Lauren Fierman,

On June 14, 2021, Governor Phil Scott ended the COVID-19 state of emergency in Vermont and lifted all statewide restrictions. The Two Rivers Supervisory Union School District has decided to implement a mask rule, that while I'm sure is well-intended, is completely unlawful. Notification of unlawful activity is the first step in due process of law. See: Connally v. General Construction Co., 269 U.S. 385, 391

"A criminal statute which either forbids or requires the doing of an act in terms so vague that men of common intelligence must guess at its meaning and differ as to its application, lacks the first essential of due process of law."

This letter is lawful notification to you that your actions are in violation of the United States Constitution, the Vermont State Constitution, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Civil rights Act of 1964, and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics (FD&C) Act. Pursuant to your non-authority to enforce unlawful mandates, this requires your written response to me within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of this letter.

If you disagree with anything I have provided to you within the enclosed and sworn affidavit, then please rebut that with which you disagree, in writing, with particularity, to me, and support your disagreement with evidence, fact, and valid law. Your failure to respond, as stipulated, is your agreement with and admission to the fact that everything in this letter is true, correct, legal, lawful, and is your irrevocable agreement attesting to this, fully binding upon you, in any court in America, without your protest or objection or that of those who represent you. Silence is acquiescence. See: U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F. 2d. 297

"Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading."

Taking this action brings me no joy. Alternatively, I will happily, and preferably rescind my legal notice, provided the unlawful mask rule imposed by the district is rescinded.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Charles Saccardo: man

AFFIDAVIT OF FACT

I, a man, Kenneth Charles Saccardo, am over the age of consent, am of sound mind, am a creation of God-Almighty and a follower of God's laws first and foremost, and the laws of man when they are not in conflict (Leviticus 18:3,4). Pursuant to Matthew 5:33-37 and James 5:12, let my yea be yea, and my nay be nay, as supported by Federal Public Law 97-280, 96 Stat. 1211 –

"Whereas the Bible, the Word of God, has made a unique contribution in shaping the United States as a distinctive and blessed nation and people" and

"Whereas Biblical teachings inspired concepts of civil government that are contained in our Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States" and

"Whereas...the Bible is "the rock on which our Republic rests"".

I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein and hereby asseverate, understanding both the spiritual and legal liabilities of,

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor".

A. School Boards Violation of Statue 16VSA563(1)

Statue 16VSA563(1) specifically requires proposed policy be published a minimum of 10 days before a public meeting. The unilateral delegation to the Superintendent for policy decision for school reopening is unlawful.

B. Unlawful Mask Order

On June 14, 2021, Governor Phil Scott ended the state of emergency in Vermont and lifted all COVID-19 restrictions. The Superintendent and the Two Rivers Supervisory Union School District has decided to implement a mask rule, that while I'm sure is well-intended, is completely unlawful.

Per the "Covid-19 Advisory Memorandum" dated Aug 4, 2021, there are no formal guidance documents.

I cannot find *any* law that supports face mask requirements.

C. Masks are Harmful

Wearing Masks for extended periods of time can cause dangerously low oxygen levels, respiratory infection, negative physiological impact, headaches, adverse skin reactions and infections, candida growth in the mouth and more. Wearing them (Masks) can negatively impact a child's emotional and intellectual development

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18500410>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26579222>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20420727>

D. Misrepresentation

Implementing a Mask Rule as an Covid prevention or reduction device is a deceptive practice under the FTC, and implies mask use offers antiviral protection and/or antimicrobial for the wearer. It does not. Masks can filter particles above 5 micron in diameter. Coronavirus particles are 0.125 microns.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/4014006/>

E. Right to Bodily Autonomy

The Common Law right not to have our bodies touched or invaded without our consent is so well established that most of us take its existence for granted. The Supreme Court of the United States has described it as:

"The most "sacred" of rights. [Caitlin Borgmann, The Constitutionality of Government-Imposed Bodily Intrusions, 2014 U. ILL. L. REV. 1059 (2014).]

For this principle, Professor Borgmann cites Union P.R. Co. v. Botsford, 141 U.S. 250, 251 (1891)

("No right is held more sacred or is more carefully guarded by the common law than the right of every individual to the possession and control of his own person, free from all restraint or interference of others unless by clear and unquestionable authority of law.").

Simply put, the Supreme Court has ruled We, the People have a right to be in control of our own bodies *unless by clear and unquestionable authority of law*. However, I cannot find any laws that deny We, the People our right to bodily autonomy.

F. United States Federal Government Limitations

Neither the Executive branch nor the Legislative branch of the United States Federal Government have been granted the authority to make health or healthcare decisions for We, the People. The lawmaking power of United States Congress is limited by the enumerated powers defined in Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution. The powers of the United States Executive branch are defined in Article II Section 2 of the US Constitution and Article II Section 3.

G. Vermont May Not Supersede the US Constitution

Pursuant to Article VI, Clause 2 of the US Constitution, the US Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Land:

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

Any attempt of the Vermont State government to supersede the US Constitution with intent to violate bodily autonomy, via state statute or executive order, exceeds the enumerated powers of the government granted by We, the People, is repugnant to the US Constitution, and is therefore unenforceable. See: Marbury v. Madison, 5 US (2 Cranch) 137, 174, 176, (1803)

"All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void."

H. Vermont State Government Limitations

Neither the Executive nor the Legislative departments of the Vermont State Government have been granted the authority to make health or healthcare decisions for We, the People. Chapter II § 6 of the Vermont State Constitution defines the powers of the Vermont State Legislature:

§ 6. [LEGISLATIVE POWERS]

The Senate and the House of Representatives shall be styled, The General Assembly of the State of Vermont . Each shall have and exercise the like powers in all acts of legislation; and no bill, resolution, or other thing, which shall have been passed by the one, shall have the effect of, or be declared to be, a law, without the concurrence of the other. Provided, That all Revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur in amendments, as on other bills. Neither House during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to adjournment, the Governor may adjourn them to such time as the Governor shall think proper. They may prepare bills and enact them into laws, redress grievances, grant charters of incorporation, subject to the provisions of section 69, constitute towns, boroughs, cities and counties; and they shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free and sovereign State; but they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of this Constitution.

and Chapter II § 20 defines the powers of the Executive department:

§ 20. [GOVERNOR; EXECUTIVE POWER]

The Governor, and in the Governor's absence, the Lieutenant-Governor, shall have power to commission all officers, and also to appoint officers, except where provision is, or shall be, otherwise made by law or this Frame of Government; and shall supply every vacancy in any office, occasioned by death or otherwise, until the office can be filled in the manner directed by law or this Constitution. The Governor is to correspond with other States, transact business with officers of government, civil and military, and prepare such business as may appear necessary, to lay before the General Assembly. The Governor shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines in all cases whatsoever, except in treason in which the Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon, until after the end of the next session of the General Assembly; and except in cases of impeachment, in which the Governor shall not grant reprieve or pardon, and there shall be no remission, or mitigation of punishment, but by act of legislation. The Governor is also to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. The Governor is to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the General Assembly. And the Governor may draw upon the Treasury for such sums as may be appropriated by the General Assembly. The Governor may also lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not

exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the General Assembly only. The Governor may grant such licenses as shall be directed by law; and shall have power to call together the General Assembly, when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The Governor shall be Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State, but shall not command in person, in time of war, or insurrection, unless by the advice and consent of the Senate, and no longer than they shall approve thereof. And the Lieutenant-Governor shall, by virtue of office, be Lieutenant-General of all the forces of the State.

I. Discrimination Against Americans with Disabilities

Individuals with breathing difficulties and other conditions who are not able to wear a face covering are protected from discrimination under Title III Reg 28 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §36.105, in pertinent part, as follows:

(a)(1) Disability means, with respect to an individual:

(i) A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual;

(c)(1) Major life activities include, but are not limited to:

*(i) Caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, sitting, reaching, lifting, bending, speaking, **breathing**, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, writing, communicating, interacting with others, and working;*

Under Title III Reg 28 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §36.104(12), in pertinent part, public schools are legally defined as a place of public accommodation:

"Place of public accommodation means a facility, operated by a private entity, whose operations affect commerce and fall within at least one of the following categories --

(10) A nursery, elementary, secondary, undergraduate, or postgraduate private school, or other place of education;

Two Rivers Supervisory Union District is therefore bound to uphold and support Title III Reg 28 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) §36.202(a), which reads as follows:

"A public accommodation shall not subject an individual or class of individuals on the basis of a disability or disabilities of such individual or class, directly, or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, to a denial of the opportunity of the individual or class to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of a place of public accommodation."

and 9 Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.) § 4502 (c)(1)(2), which reads as follows:

"No individual with a disability shall be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefit of the services, facilities, goods, privileges, advantages, benefits, or accommodations or be subjected to discrimination by any place of public accommodation on the basis of his or her disability as follows:

(1) A public accommodation shall provide an individual with a disability the opportunity to participate in its services, facilities, privileges, advantages, benefits, and accommodations. It is discriminatory to offer an individual an unequal opportunity or separate benefit; however it is permissible to provide a separate benefit if that benefit is necessary to provide an individual or class of individuals an opportunity that is as effective as that provided to others.

(2) A public accommodation shall afford goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations to an individual with a disability in the most integrated setting that is appropriate for the needs of the individual. Notwithstanding the existence of separate or different programs or activities, a public accommodation shall not deny an individual with a disability an opportunity to participate in such programs or activities that are not separate or different. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require an individual with a disability to accept an accommodation, aid, service, opportunity, or benefit that the individual chooses not to accept."

J. Right to Privacy

The Fourth Amendment of the US Constitution protects We, the People's right to privacy:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Chapter I Article 11th of the Vermont State Constitution also protects right to privacy:

"That the people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers, and possessions, free from search or seizure; and therefore warrants, without oath or affirmation first made, affording sufficient foundation for them, and whereby by any officer or messenger may be commanded or required to search suspected places, or to seize any person or persons, his, her or their property, not particularly described, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted."

K. Religious Discrimination

Wo/men and/or their offspring who decline to wear a face covering for truly held religious convictions are protected from discrimination as follows:

The First Amendment of the US Constitution:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Chapter I Article 3rd of Vermont State Constitution:

"That all persons have a natural and unalienable right, to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences and understandings, as in their opinion shall be regulated by the word of God;"

42 U.S. Code Chapter 21 §2000a(a):

"All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin."

9 Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.) § 4502 (a):

"An owner or operator of a place of public accommodation or an agent or employee of such owner or operator shall not, because of the race, creed, color, national origin, marital status, sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity of any person, refuse, withhold from, or deny to that person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of the place of public accommodation."

L. Right to Refuse

On February 4th of 2020 the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, issued a statement authorizing the emergency use of personal protective equipment (e.g. face masks) and in vitro diagnostics to address the COVID-19 disease.

The right to refuse administration of products authorized for emergency use is defined under Title 21 US Code § 360bbb-3(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I-III) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), in pertinent part, as follows:

“(e) Conditions of authorization

(1) Unapproved product

(A) Required conditions

With respect to the emergency use of an unapproved product, the Secretary, to the extent practicable given the applicable circumstances described in subsection (b)(1), shall, for a person who carries out any activity for which the authorization is issued, establish such conditions on an authorization under this section as the Secretary finds necessary or appropriate to protect the public health, including the following:

(ii) Appropriate conditions designed to ensure that individuals to whom the product is administered are informed—

- (I) that the Secretary has authorized the emergency use of the product;*
- (II) of the significant known and potential benefits and risks of such use, and of the extent to which such benefits and risks are unknown; and*
- (III) of the option to accept or refuse administration of the product, of the consequences, if any, of refusing administration of the product, and of the*

alternatives to the product that are available and of their benefits and risks.

M. Federal Trespasses

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
US Bill of Rights – Amendment I
US Bill of Rights – Amendment IV (Property)
US Bill of Rights – Amendment X
10 US Code §894, Article 94; Mutiny or Sedition
Title 18 §241 Conspiracy Against Rights
Title 18 §242 Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law
Title 21 US Code §360 Food, Drug, & Cosmetics Act
18 US Code §472 Uttering Counterfeit Obligations or Securities
18 US Code §514 Fictitious Obligations
Title 42 §1983 Deprivation of rights, privileges, and immunities secured by the Constitution and Laws
US Title 52, Civil Rights Act of 1964

N. Vermont Constitution Trespasses

VT Chapter I Article 1. [All persons born free; their natural rights; slavery prohibited]
VT Chapter I Article 3. [Freedom in religion; right and duty of religious worship]
VT Chapter I Article 11. Article 11. [Search and seizure regulated]

I, a man, Kenneth Charles Saccardo, am noticing and providing opportunity for respondents, 14 (fourteen) days to rebut my Affidavit of Fact point for point.

Failure to rebut the facts stated herein shall serve as tacit agreement and acquiescence from respondents that all herein be true.

I declare and will testify viva voce, in open court, under penalty of perjury that all herein be true. Executed on this _____ day, of the _____ month, in the year of our Lord and Savior, two thousand twenty-one.



Kenneth Charles Saccardo: man

Claimant:
Kenneth C Saccardo: a man
25 Tapper Street
Ludlow, Vermont

Wrongdoers / Tortfeasors:

Lauren Fierman, Superintendent of Two Rivers Supervisory Union
609 VT Route 103 South
Ludlow, Vermont 05149

Paul Orzechowski, Two Rivers Supervisory Union Board-Chair, Ludlow Mount Holly Unified Union School
District Board Member
Ludlow, Vermont

Joseph Fromberger, Green Mountain Unified School District Board-Chair, Two Rivers Supervisory Union
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Mount Holly, Vermont

Wayne Wheelock, Green Mountain Unified School District Board-Member
Baltimore, Vermont


Notice to Principle is Notice to Agent. Notice to Agent is Notice to Principle.

NOTICE OF LIABILITY & FEE SCHEDULE

I, Kenneth Charles Saccardo, serve Notice to any man, woman, PERSON, doing business as or acting for the STATE OF VERMONT, COUNTY OF WINDSOR, TOWN OF CHESTER, TOWN OF LUDLOW, TOWN OF ANDOVER, TOWN OF CAVENDISH, TOWN OF BALTIMORE, AND THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND, TOWN OF MOUNT HOLLY or TWO RIVERS SUPERVISORY UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT including GREEN MOUNTAIN UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT and LUDLOW MOUNT HOLLY UNIFIED UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT who believes they possess authority to Administer my Property without my consent, expressed in the form of an obligation [contract] containing my wet ink autograph, that I have personal knowledge of and asseverate the following:

1. I, Kenneth Charles Saccardo a man, claim my body, information, and genetic material, are my Property.
2. I, Kenneth Charles Saccardo a man, claim Lola Grace Saccardo, while under the age of consent, is my Property
3. I, Kenneth Charles Saccardo a man, am not Property of any man, woman, or PERSON, doing business as, or acting for, a corporation of any type.
4. I, Kenneth Charles Saccardo a man, have no obligation [contract] with any man, woman, or PERSON, doing business as, or acting for, a corporation of any type.
5. I, Kenneth Charles Saccardo a man, have not relinquished rights to any man, woman, or PERSON, doing business as, or acting for, a corporation of any type.
6. I, Kenneth Charles Saccardo a man, have no obligation [contract] to acknowledge, believe, or adhere to laws, statutes, ordinances, codes, et. al, authored by other men, women, PERSONS, doing business as, or acting for, a corporation of any type.
7. Starting on the 2nd day of September, 2021 henceforth, the fine for each incident of Trespass and Administration of my [Kenneth Charles Saccardo] property without right is \$500,000 per man/woman involved in a non-physical trespass, and \$1,000,000 for a physical trespass.
8. The fine for each utterance of a forged document against me, Kenneth Charles Saccardo, is \$1,000,000 per wo/man involved.
9. Fines may be enforced through the Commercial Lien process against each wo/man in their individual capacity.
10. Fines may be enforced through a formal Judicial process in a Court of Record, with all the qualities and incidents of a Court of Record at Common Law.
11. Any Attorney that involves himself/herself in any matter involving me, Kenneth Charles Saccardo, and my property, will not only be B.A.R. Grieved, but will be served Affidavits and a Notice of Claim for Trespassing and Administering property without right, and for uttering forged documents, in the amount of \$1,000,000 per each incident.
12. Any Attorney that involves himself/herself in any matter involving me, Kenneth Charles Saccardo a man, will have State and Federal criminal complaints filed against him/her.
13. This Notice is enforceable from the day of its receipt by the Wrongdoer.

I declare and will testify viva voce, in open court, under penalty of perjury that all herein be true.
Executed on this ___ day, of the ___ month, in the year of our Lord and Savior, two thousand and twenty-one.



Kenneth Charles Saccardo, a man

JURAT CERTIFICATE

Notary used without prejudice to my rights:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 2nd day of SEPTEMBER
in the year of our LORD, two thousand and twenty-one, personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, a
Notary Republic and as Jurat Certificate of Acceptance by court officer for Vermont State, Kenneth
Charles Saccardo, party to this Document, known to me personally to be such, and s/he acknowledged
this Document to be her act and deed. Given under my hand and seal of office, the day and year
aforesaid.

Susan Creaser
Signature and seal of Notary Republic for Vermont

Susan Lynn Creaser
Notary Public State of Vermont
No.157.0012969
Commission Expires 1-31-23

END NOTICE OF LIABILITY AND FEE SCHEDULE